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DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

COUNTERTERRORIST CENTER

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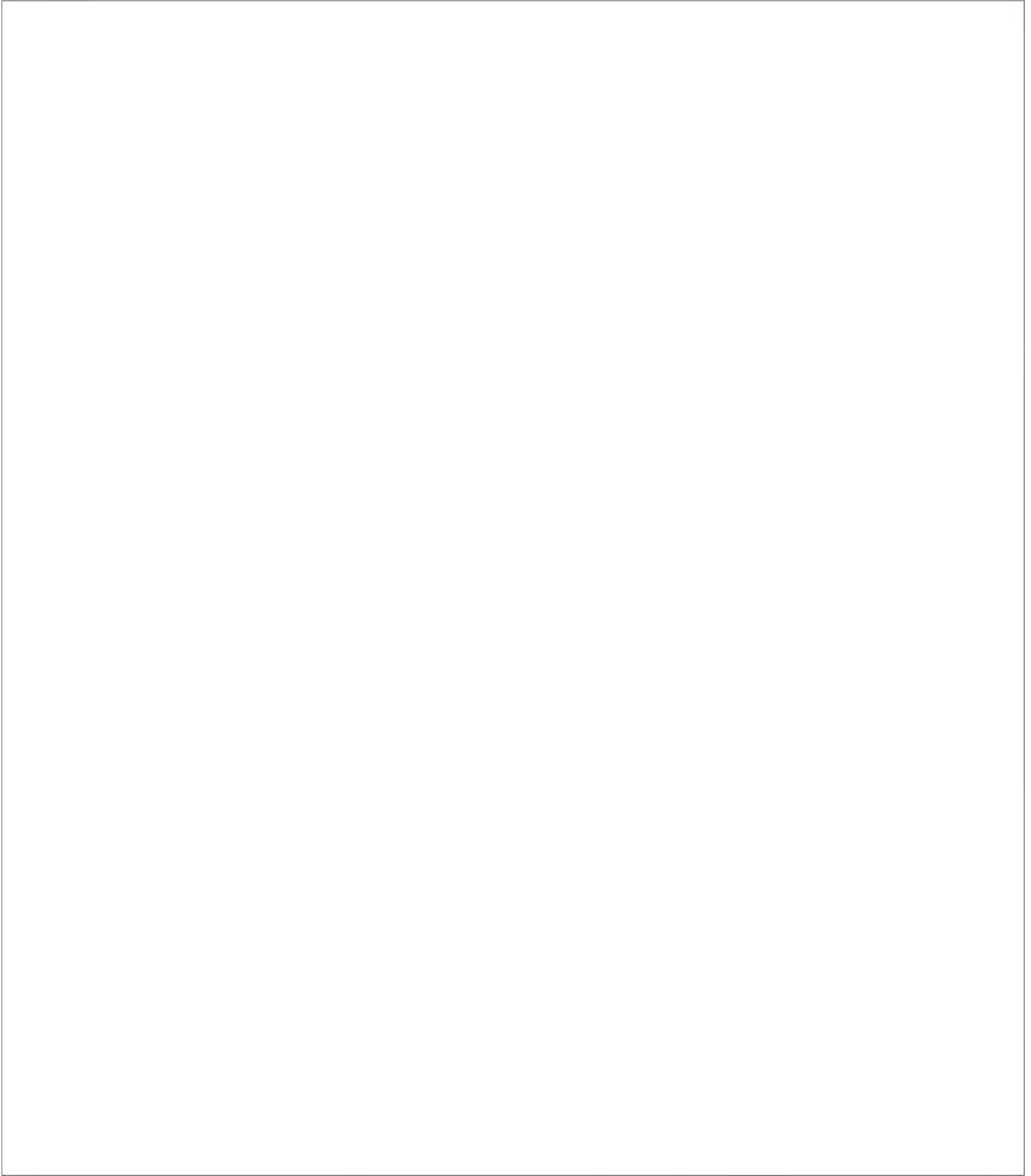
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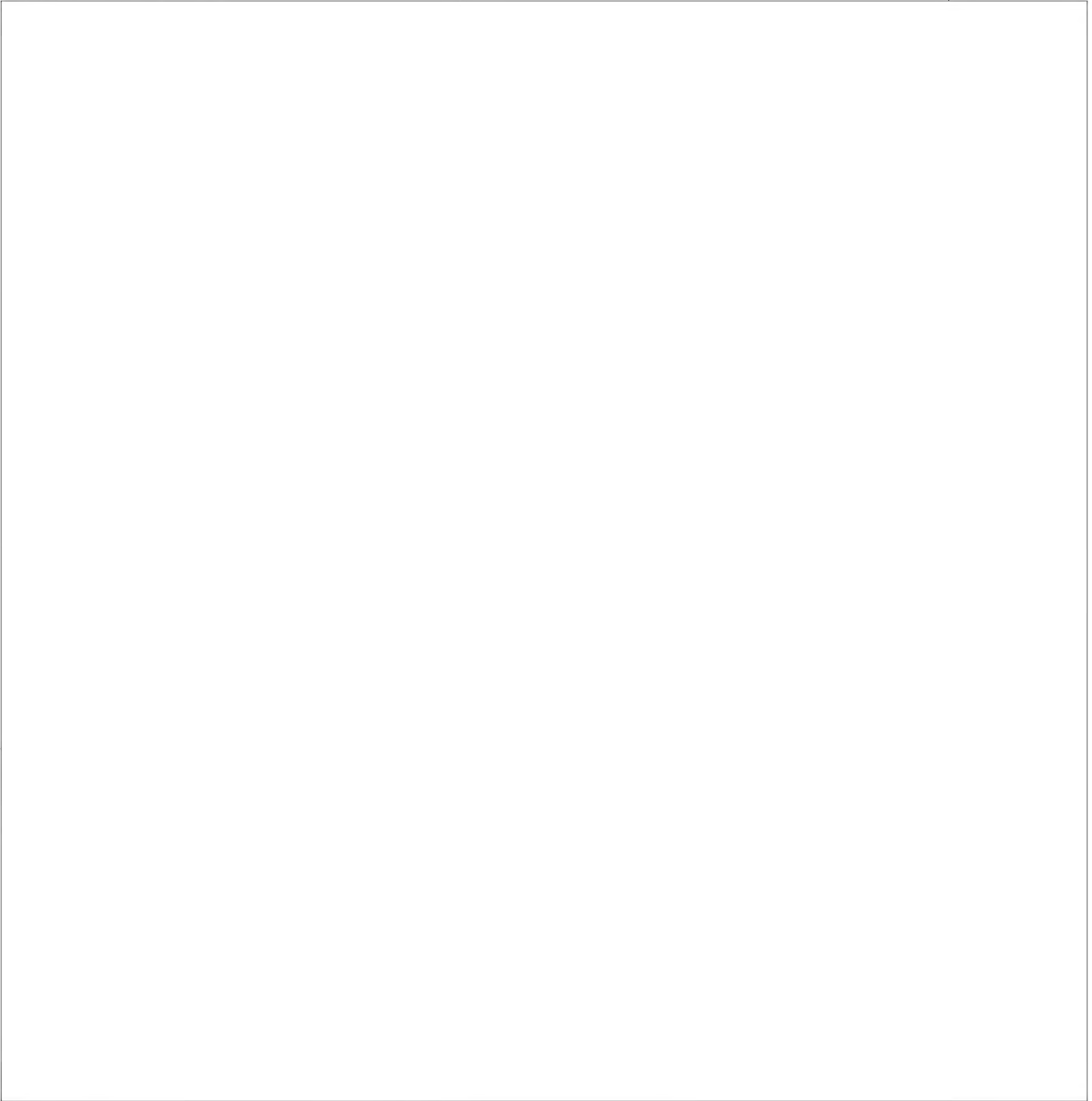
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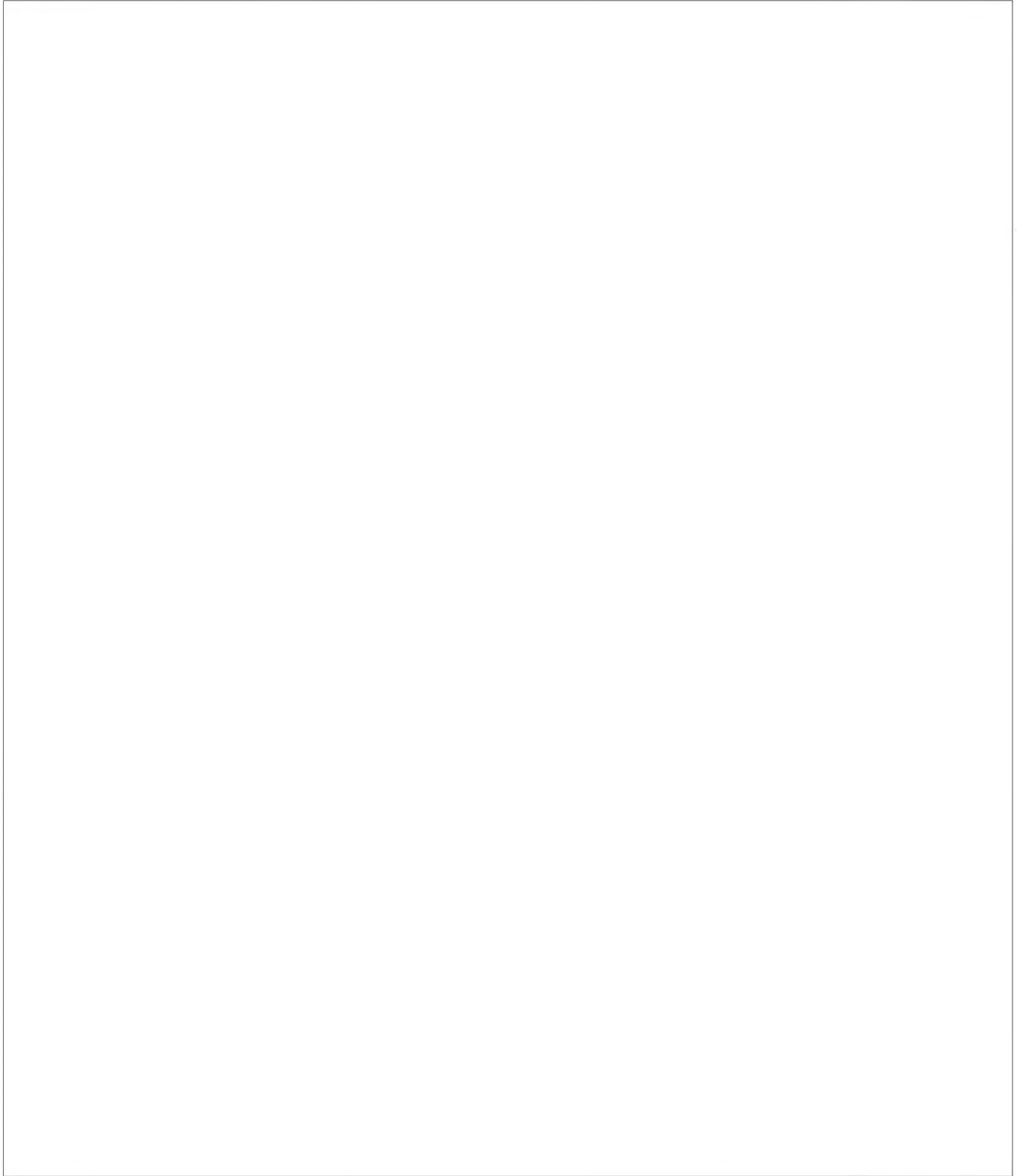
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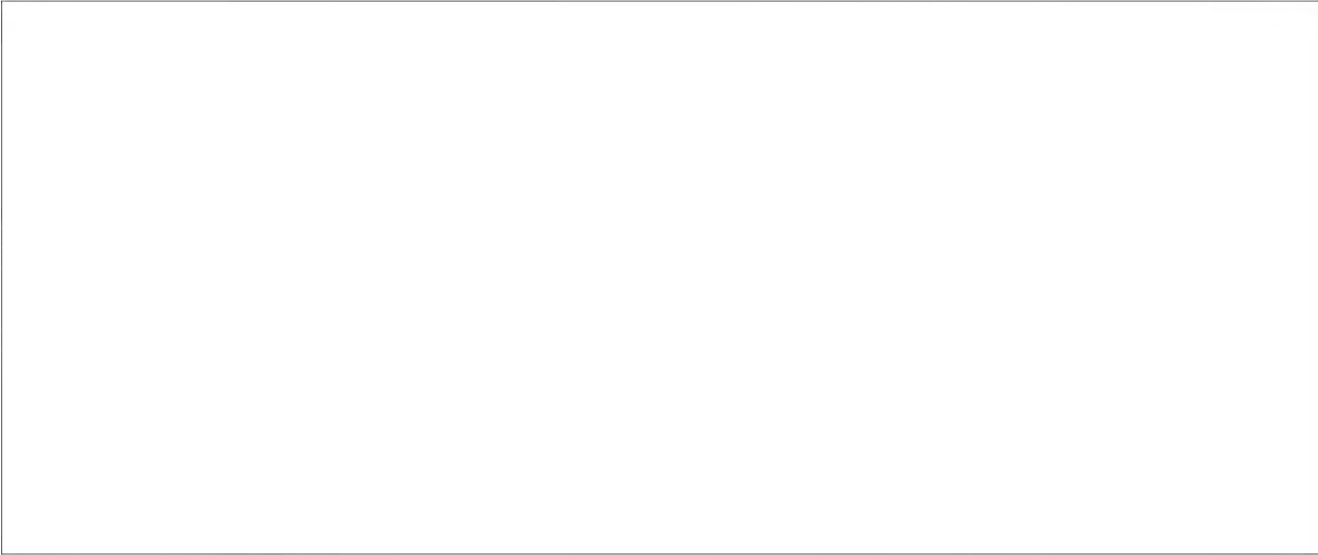
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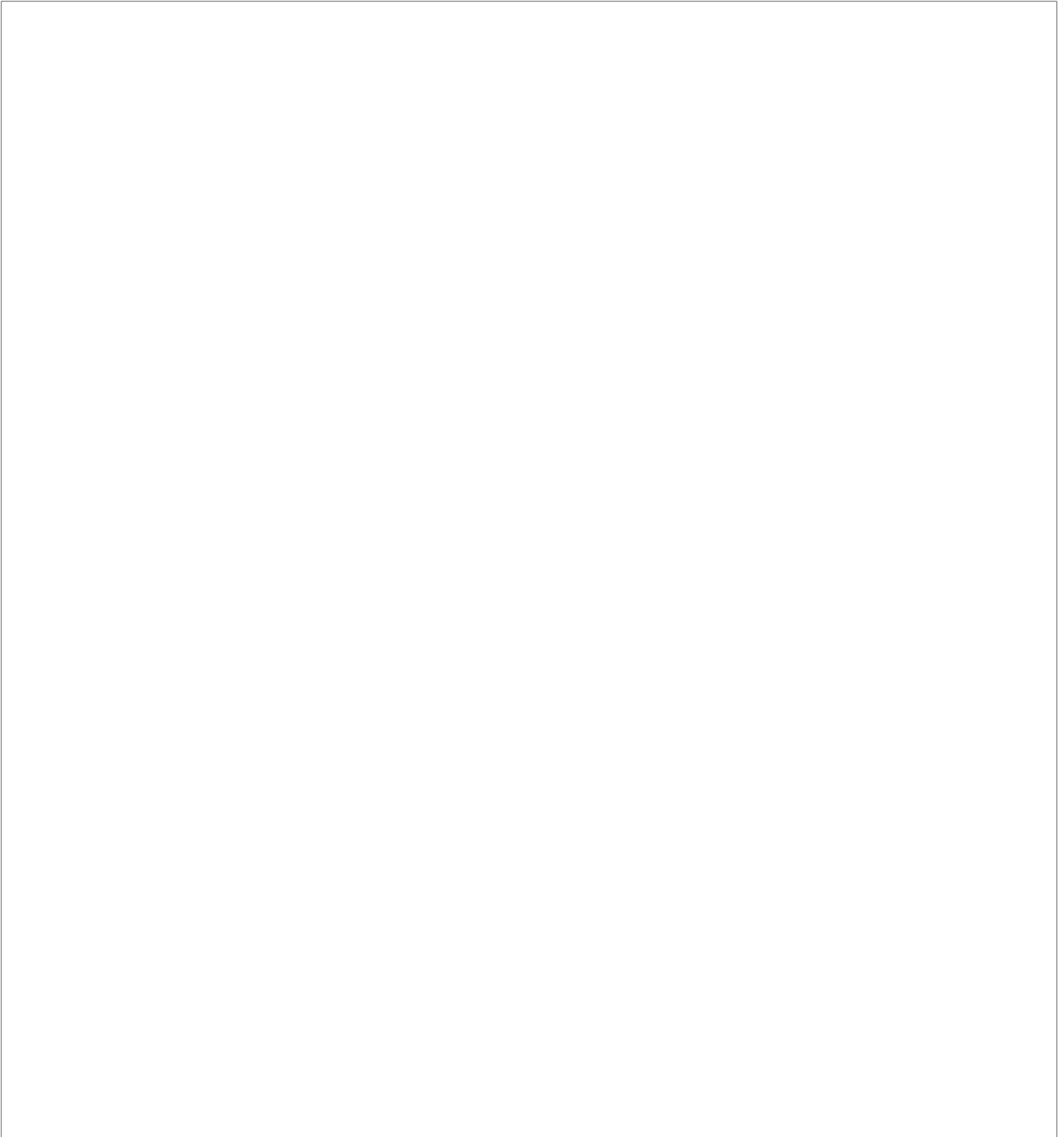


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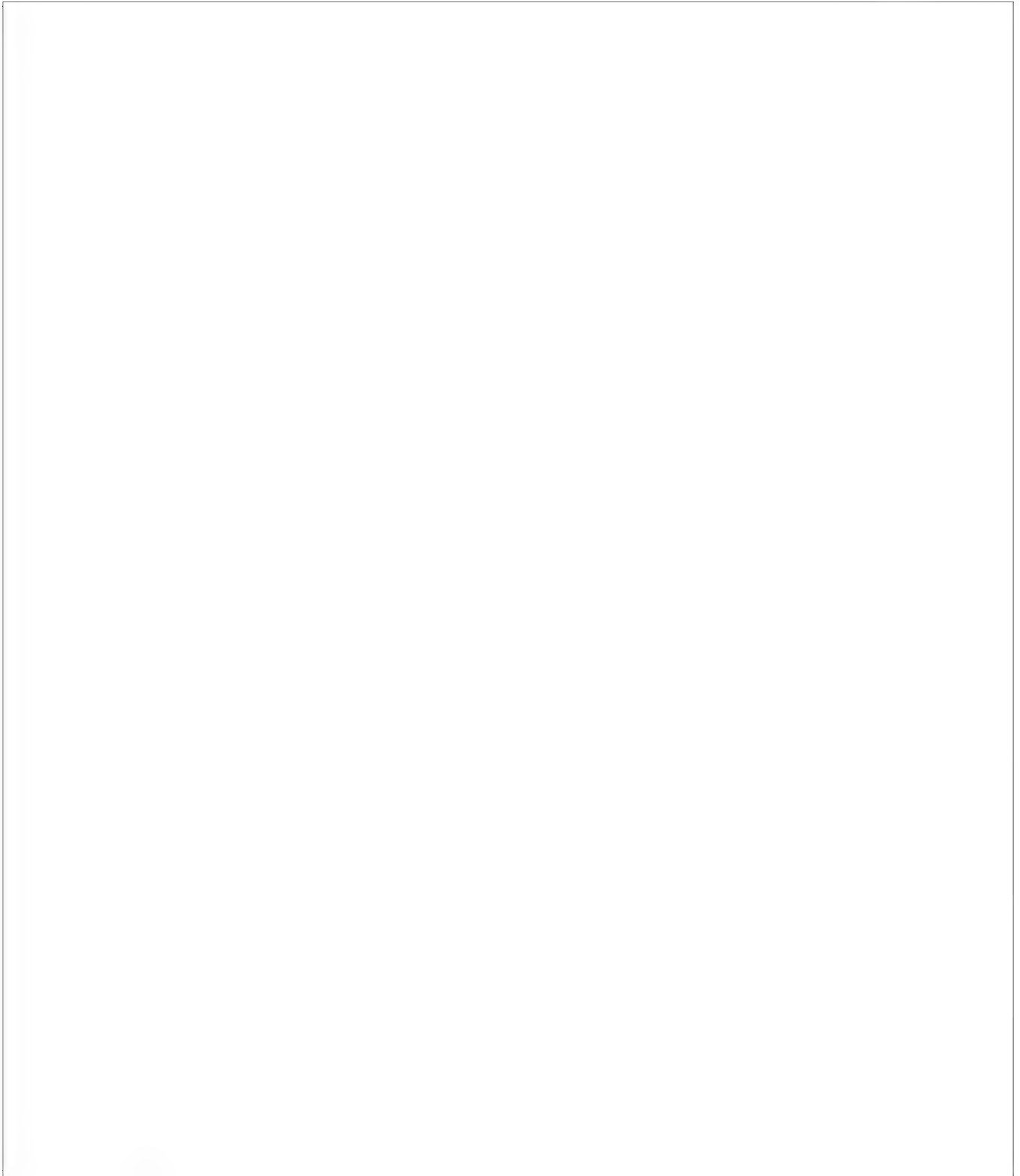
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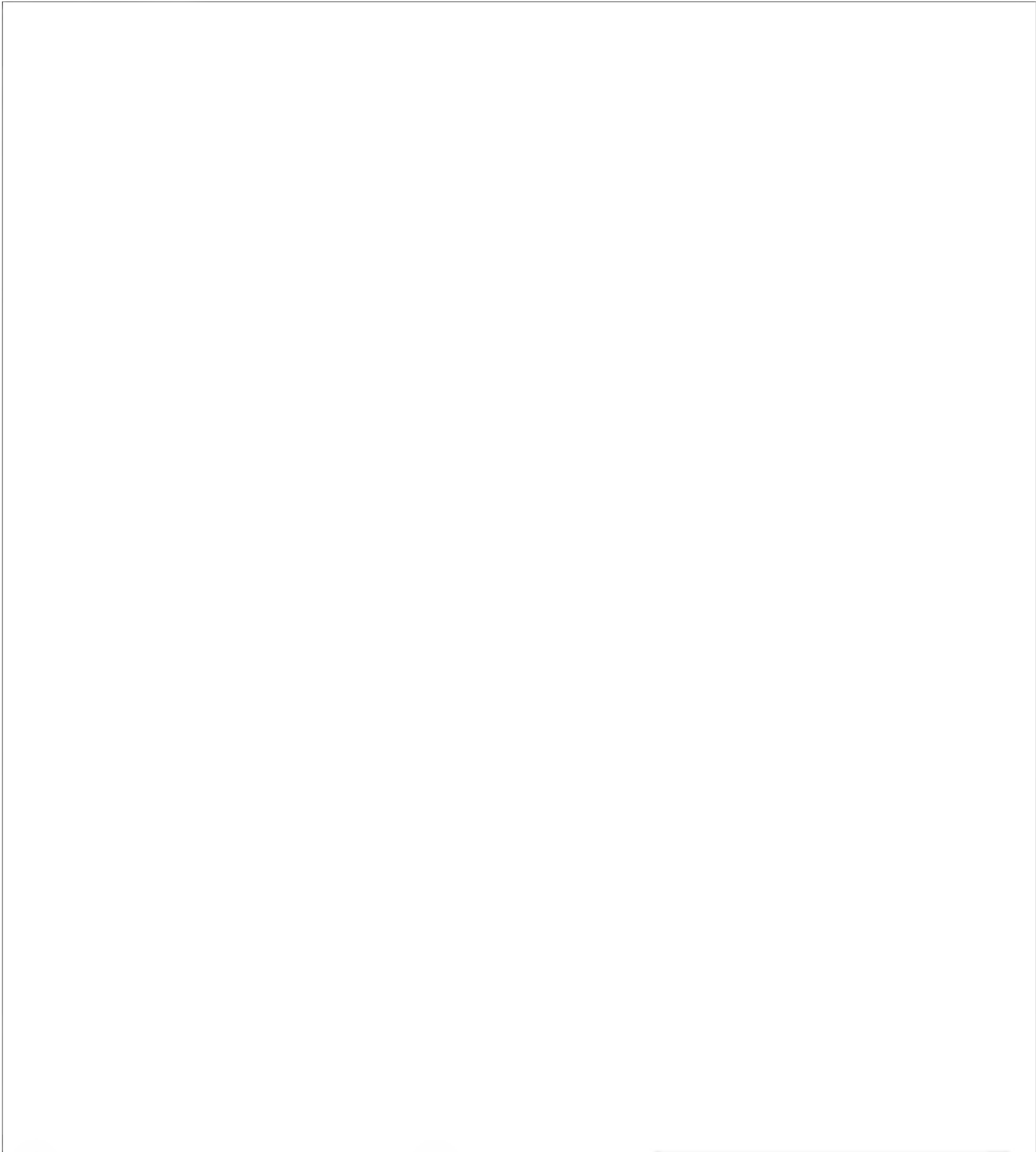
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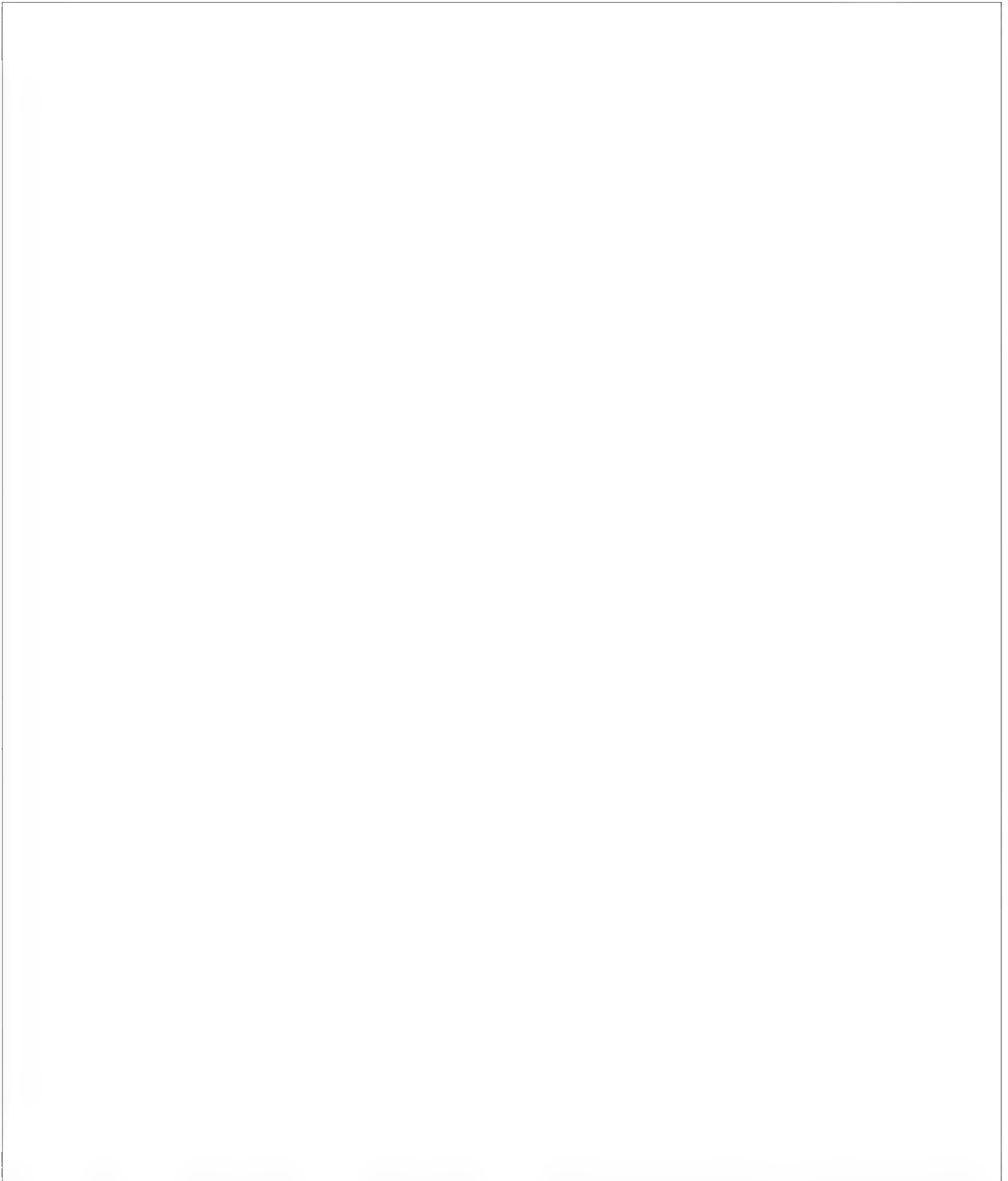


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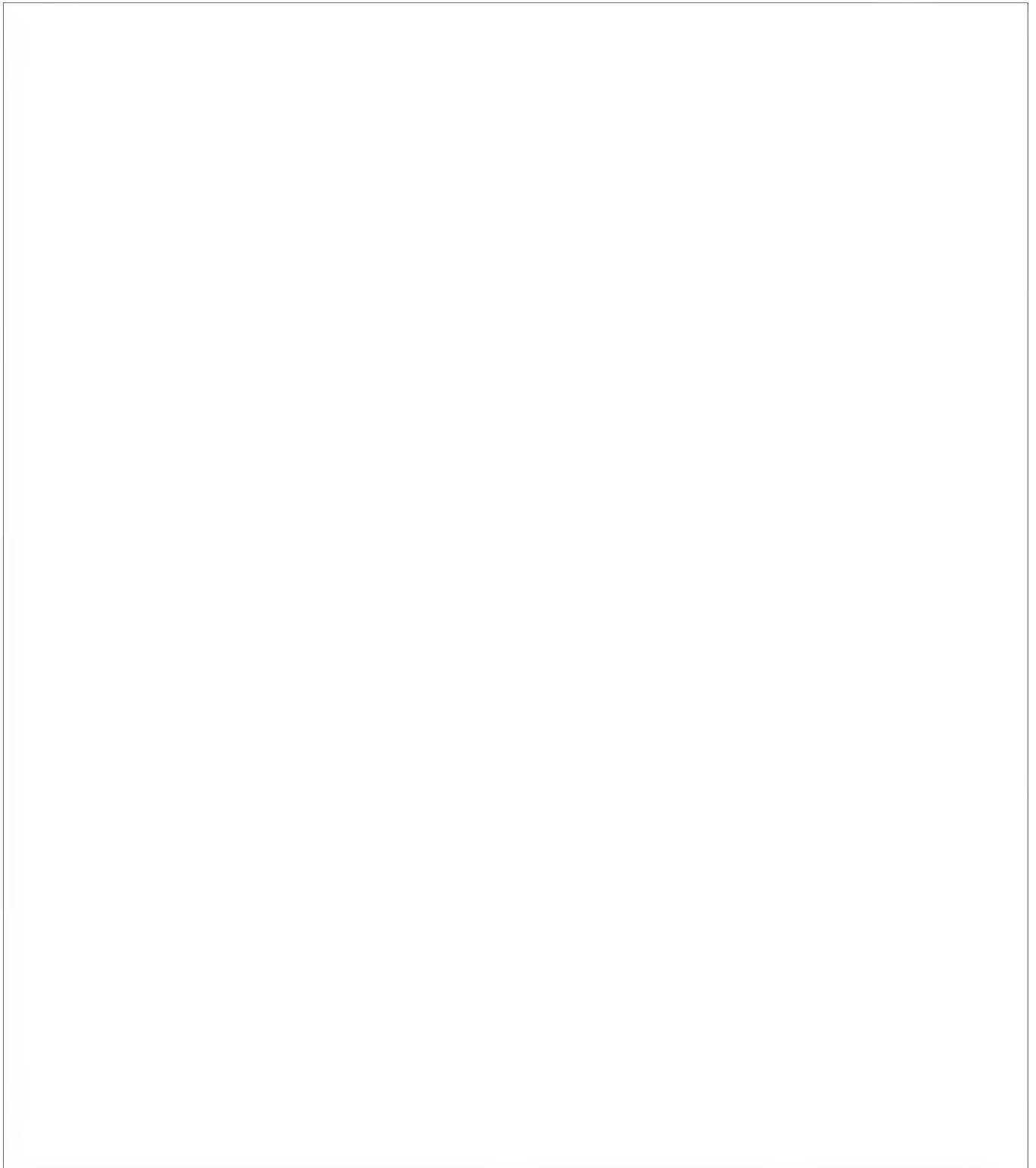
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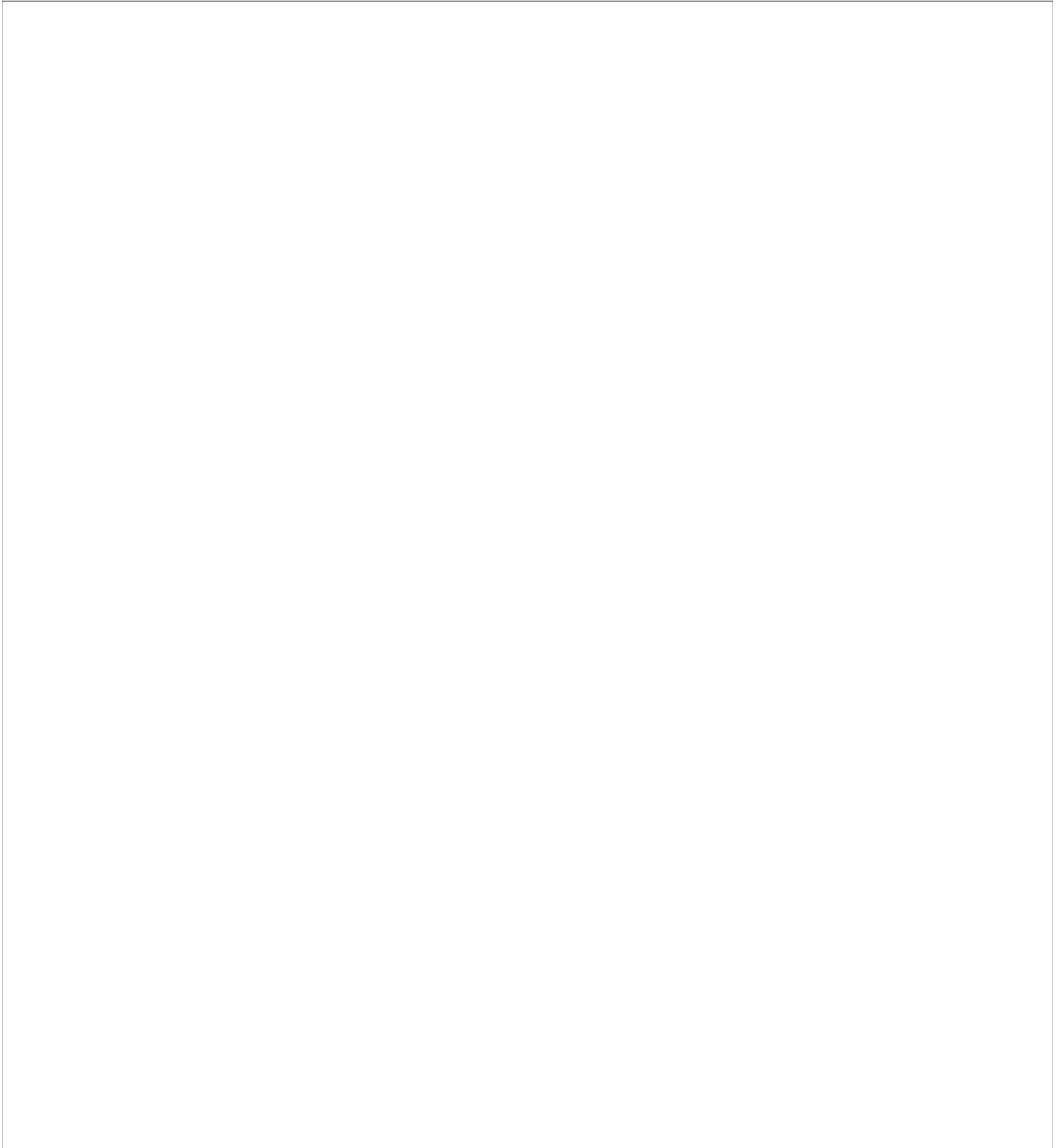
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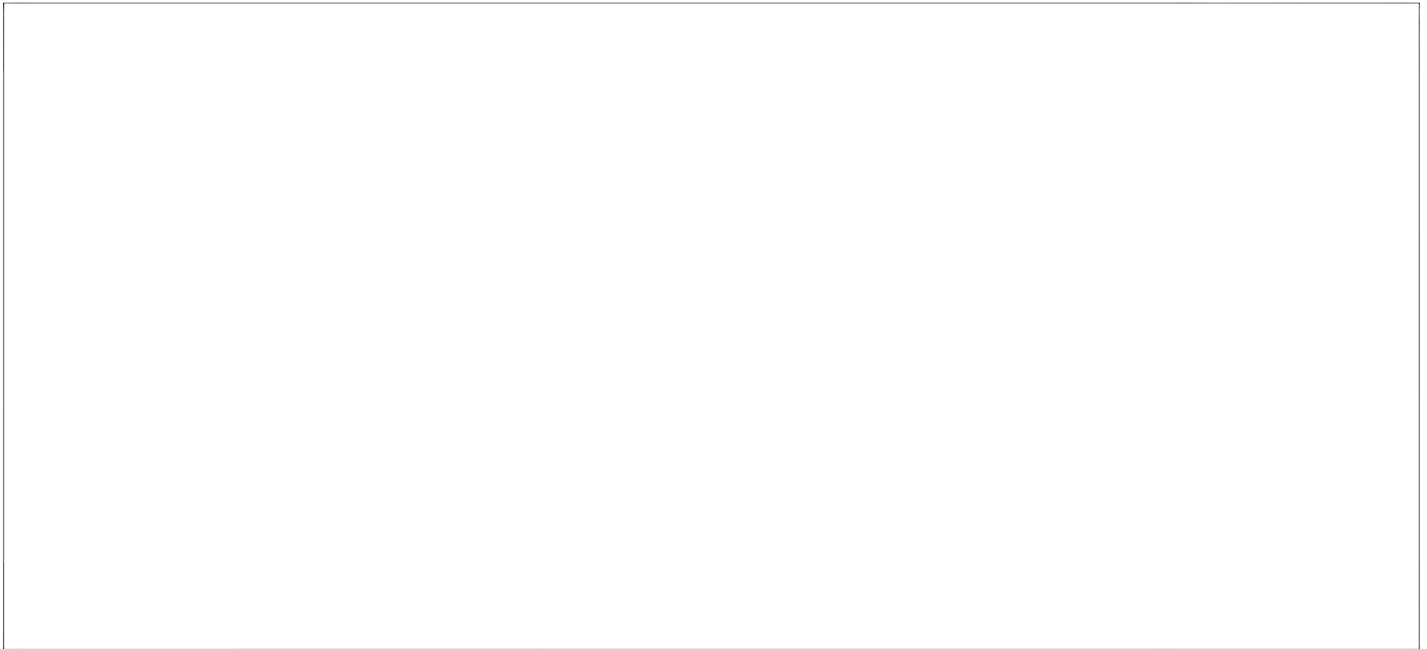
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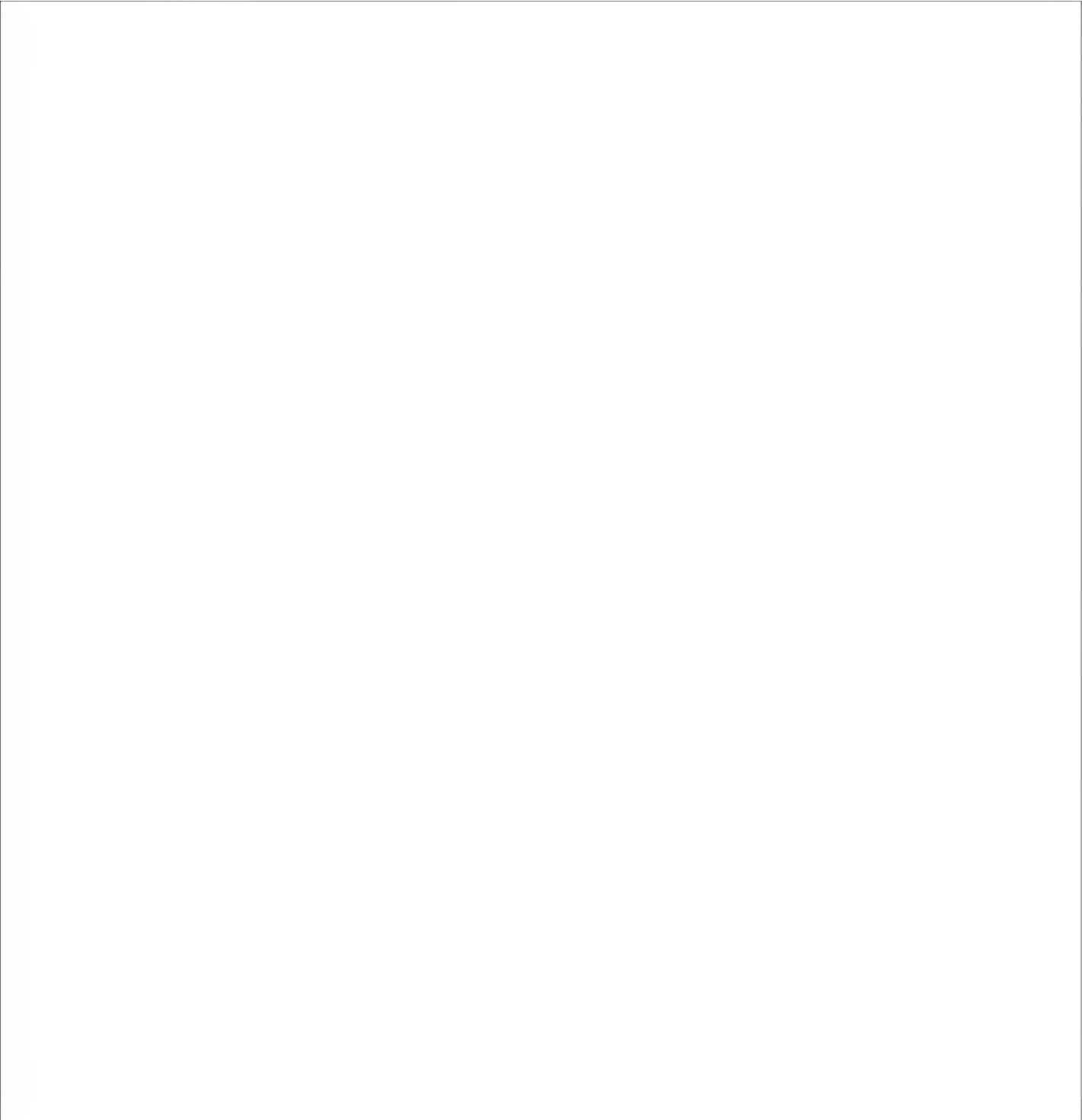
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Highlights

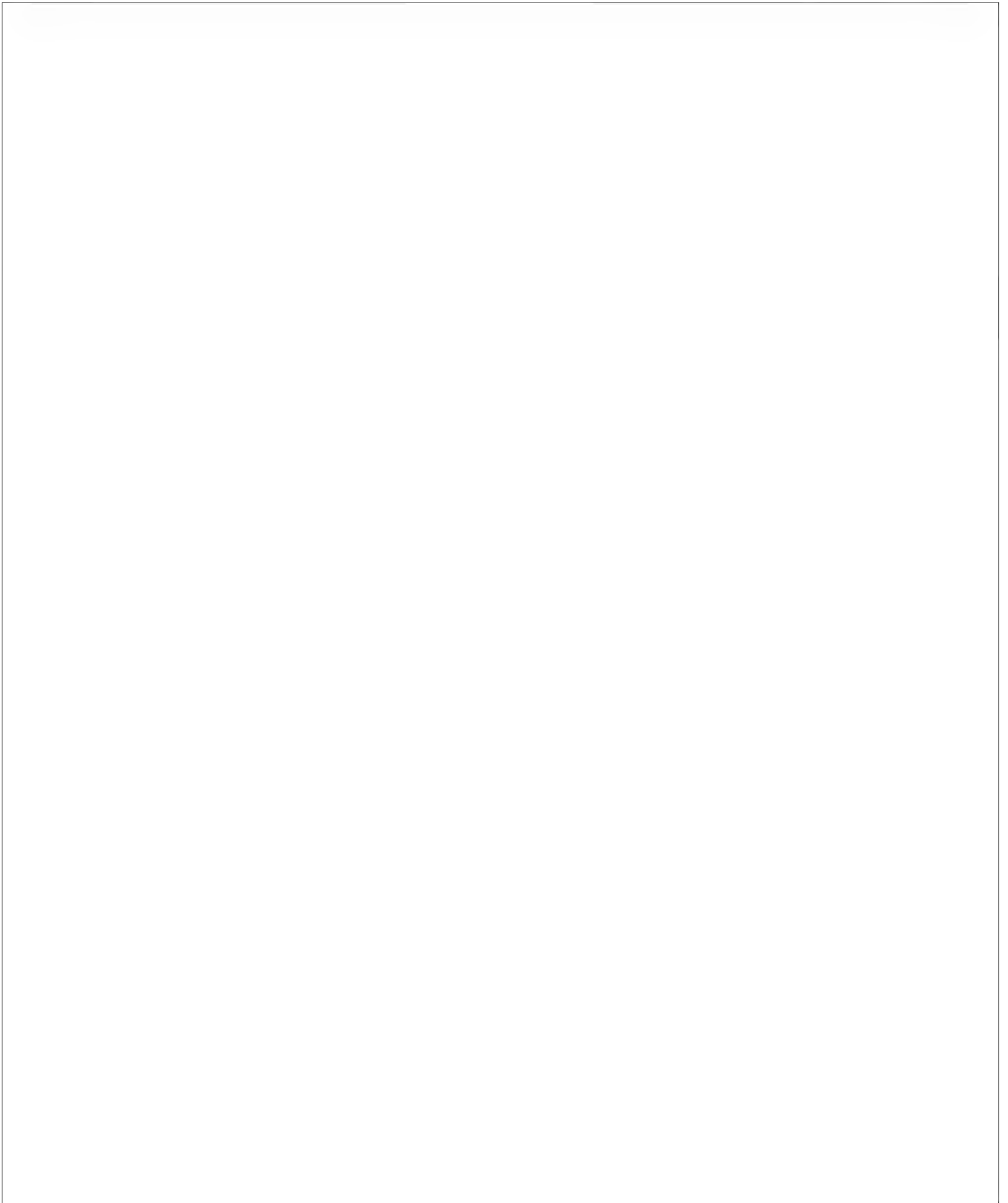


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The Terrorism Diary for January and February

Below is a compendium of January and February dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.

1 January 1956	Sudan. Independence Day. Proclamation of republic.
1 January 1965	Palestinians. Palestinian revolution; founding of Fatah.
5 January 1928	Pakistan. Birthday of executed former President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
6 January 1963	Colombia. Founding of National Liberation Army (ELN).
15 January 1918	Egypt. Birthday of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.
15 January 1922	Ireland. Founding of Irish Free State.
16 January 1979	Iran. Departure of Shah from Iran.
16 January 1991	Iraq, Kuwait. Operation Desert Storm begins.
17 January 1974	Colombia. Nineteenth of April Movement (M-19) steals sword of Simon Bolivar from Bogota museum. Founding dates from this act.
18 January 1974	Egypt, Israel. Disengagement agreement signed.
26 January 1950	India. Republic Day (national day).
30 January 1933	Germany. Accession to power by Nationalist Socialist (Nazi) Party.
30 January 1972	Northern Ireland. Bloody Monday; 13 killed, 16 wounded during demonstration in Derry.
1 February 1979	Iran. Return of Ayatollah Khomeini to Iran from exile in Paris.
1 February 1984	India. Kashmir separatist leader Maqbool Butt executed.
3 February 1963	Iraq. Anniversary of Ba'th Revolution.
4 February 1948	Sri Lanka. Independence Day.
4 February 1979	Iran. Revolution Day.
8 February 1963	Iraq. Revolution Day.

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14 February 1979

Iran. Attack on US Embassy in Tehran; the Embassy was briefly occupied and the Ambassador briefly held.

19 February 1980

Egypt, Israel. Exchange of Ambassadors.

22 February 1969

Palestinians. Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine founded.

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Chronology of International Terrorism

The following incidents were considered by the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review and were determined by the Panel to constitute international terrorism. Such incidents provide the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, which is published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.

Africa

27 October

Angola: National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) soldiers killed two people and kidnapped 32 others in Lunda Norte. Four of the hostages are South African citizens employed by the SA Export Company Ltd.

Europe

28 July

France: Assailants firebombed the Turkish Consulate in Strasbourg, causing minor damage. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack

4 October

Germany: Arsonists firebombed an empty Turkish social center in Uetersen, causing minor damage. The arsonists painted the *Dev Sol* symbol on the building's walls

6 October

Germany: Four armed assailants tied up a staff member of the Turkish consulate in Hamburg, and painted slogans in red paint on the wall. No one has claimed responsibility for the incident. Authorities believe the assailants are *Dev Sol* sympathizers

7 October

Germany: Two assailants threw a rock and a molotov cocktail at a Turkish-owned travel agency in Nuremberg, causing minor damage. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack

20 October

Turkey: A pipe bomb exploded outside a Coca-Cola Company warehouse in Istanbul, causing minor damage to the building and a vehicle. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.

24 October **Netherlands: Authorities defused a Semtex bomb placed near the entrance of a Turkish-owned bank in Amsterdam.** No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.

27 October **Malta: Two assailants on a motorcycle shot and killed a leader of the Palestine Islamic Jihad, Fathi al-Shaqaqi, in Sliema.** Shaqaqi was enroute to Damascus, from Tripoli, where he had urged Libyan leader Qadhafi to stop expelling Palestinians. According to the press, the PIJ believes the attack was carried out by the Israeli Mossad, but no one has claimed responsibility

Latin America

1 September **Colombia: Guerrillas intercepted and kidnapped a US businessman and his Colombian partner in Cali.** The captors, five armed masked men, took the two men to a jungle camp but allowed the Colombian's wife and three children to depart. The Colombian negotiated a \$30,000 ransom for the US businessman, who was released on 22 September. No group has claimed responsibility

10 September **Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline in El Tarra, causing minor damage.**

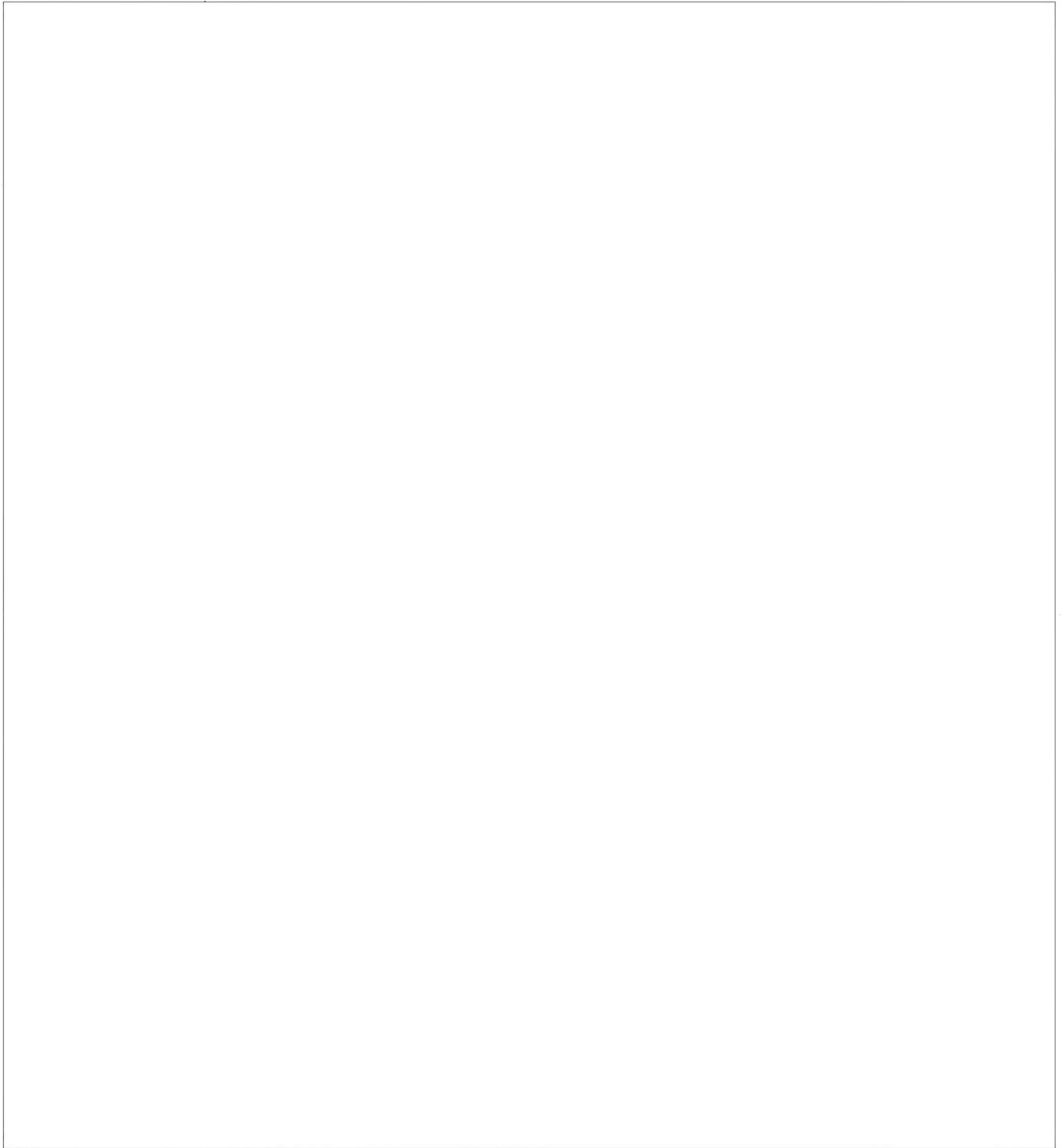
15 September **Colombia: ELN guerrillas bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline again, this time in Pelaya, causing minor damage.**

13 October **Colombia: A letter bomb sent to the Italian Embassy in Bogota exploded when opened by a staff member, who was wounded.** The injured employee is responsible for Italian cooperation with Colombia under their countries' economic drug fighting agreements. No group has claimed responsibility for the bombing

Middle East

27 October **Lebanon: An explosive charge placed under a car exploded in Sidon, causing damage but no casualties.** No one has claimed responsibility for the attack. The owner of the car, a Palestinian, works for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

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Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—November 1995

This description of incidents and situations is not meant to be a detailed accounting of all domestic terrorist incidents, but rather to provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.

Africa

Mozambique

Armed assailants attacked and temporarily occupied Dombe on 1 November, wounding a number of people and causing major damage to the police station and communications equipment. The *Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO)* is suspected. The government recently refused access to the area to *RENAMO*, which used to occupy Dombe.

Asia

Pakistan

A bomb exploded in a minibus on 26 November in Punjab, killing three people and destroying the bus. No one claimed responsibility, but Sikh militants have conducted similar attacks in the past.

Philippines

A bomb detonated at the Sampaguita shipping lines office in Zamboanga on 27 November, destroying part of the building. Authorities believe the *Abu Sayyaf Group* is responsible.

Assailants lobbed grenades into a crowded market place in Cotabato City on 28 November, injuring 19 people and causing major damage. Police believe the attackers are members of rebel factions opposed to the peace talks between the Philippine Government and the *Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)*.

Sri Lanka

A *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)* suicide bomber attempted to run through the gate of a Sri Lankan Army compound on 11 November, killing three military policemen in addition to himself. Twenty minutes later, a second *LTTE* suicide bomber detonated a bomb about 200 yards away, killing 15 other persons and wounding at least 50 persons.

Eurasia

Latvia

Security officials disarmed an explosive device found inside Doma Cathedral in Riga on 11 November. President Guntis Ulmanis was scheduled to attend services there that evening. No group has claimed responsibility.

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Europe

France

In Ajaccio, Corsica, a bomb detonated near a social security building on 16 November, demolishing the ground floor. A car bomb detonated outside a police station in Bastia the same day, damaging the station's facade and windows and several vehicles parked nearby. No one has claimed responsibility for either attack []

Greece

On 18 November, young anarchists occupied the Athens Polytechnic University and threw molotov cocktails, damaging a nearby bus stop and newspaper kiosk. Eighteen people were hospitalized after being subdued by police tear gas; another person was beaten and arrested by police. Police removed the remaining youths from the university later that day. []

Spain

On 10 November, a car bomb placed inside an Army captain's vehicle detonated while he was driving through Salamanca. He died in the blast and his vehicle was destroyed. No one claimed responsibility, but the *Basque Fatherland and Liberty* (ETA) is suspected []

Turkey

A bomb detonated on 11 November in a school yard in Gaziantep, wounding three students. Authorities suspect the *Kurdistan Workers' Party* []

United Kingdom

Five armed assailants assaulted a man and abducted him from his home on 16 November in Strabane, Northern Ireland. Authorities found the injured hostage the next day. The kidnappers claimed to be members of the *Provisional Irish Republican Army* (PIRA). []

Latin America

Colombia

Gunmen shot and killed a popular political figure and wounded his bodyguard in Bogota on 2 November. *The Movement for Colombian Dignity* has claimed responsibility for the assassination. The group also claimed responsibility for the wounding of President Samper's lawyer in September, and said it would continue attacks on prominent figures until Samper resigns []

Fifty guerrillas raided the town of Acandí on 5 November, killing six. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack []

On 13 November in Buenaventura, fifteen suspected *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia* guerrillas killed five ranch workers, whom they had accused of being army informants. []

Middle East

Algeria

A car bomb exploded on 11 November in front of the municipal building in Ouled Yaich, killing five people and wounding 30 others. The explosion occurred while

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many people were at the building obtaining voting documents for the presidential election. The *Armed Islamic Group* is suspected in the attack [redacted]

Egypt

Gunmen opened fire on a train traveling from Luxor to Cairo on 7 November, wounding 11 persons and damaging seven train cars. *Al-Gama'at Al-Islamiyya* claimed responsibility for the attack [redacted]

Gaza Strip

The *Palestinian Islamic Jihad* claimed responsibility for two suicide car bombings on 2 November. In the first attack the driver of a car detonated a bomb, killing himself and wounding eight Israelis on a bus. The second attack occurred a few minutes later when another driver detonated a car bomb near a bus, killing himself but causing no other casualties [redacted]

Israel

A gunman shot and killed Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on 4 November as he left a peace rally in Tel Aviv. The *Jewish Vengeance Organization*, *Zo Artzenou*, *Kahane Chai*, and the *PIJ* have all claimed responsibility for the assassination. The assailant, who reportedly has ties to an extremist group, *Eyal*, claims to have acted alone [redacted]

Lebanon

An explosive device detonated at a school in Bayt Lif on 2 November, wounding two children. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack. [redacted]

West Bank

In two separate incidents on 14 November, members of the *Fatah Hawks* shot and wounded four people in Nabulus. [redacted]